

BETRUE TO YOUR RACE

Shibboleth Sounded by Negro

Baptists Today.

SEVERAL STIRRING TALKS

Take No Step Backward, Said Rev.

E. C. Morris.

ADDRESS OF REGISTER VERNON

Increase in Membership and Influence

Shown—Tomorrow's Events An-

nounced—Significant Statistics.

"Go back forty-five years ago to our starting point as men and then see where we are today, and one will be forced to say that we have made no progress in this country," said Dr. E. C. Morris, at the opening of the fourth day's session of the national Baptist convention this morning. "And we must continue to go up in life and cannot afford to make one step backward."

"What the negro will be in the United States depends upon himself. He should not seek to untrace himself, but be true to his race, true to his God and develop as a negro. I have no respect for a man who will attempt to make an excuse for being a negro. We have it in our power to climb in this country, and climb we must."

Rev. H. B. N. Brown, D. D., of Louisiana and Rev. C. T. Stamps of Mississippi conducted the devotional services. Dr.



Rev. Dr. C. H. Parrish.

Stamps spoke on prayer. He said that it had much to do with the present position occupied by the negro, and urged his race to continue to pray.

This journal was at this point read and approved, and Rev. S. W. Baccote, D. D., the statistician of the convention, made his report, showing that there had been a great increase in membership over the previous year. Church membership in the United States, 2,455,484; increase during the year, 131,114. Reporting on the educational work, it was shown that there are: Instructors in Negro Baptist schools, 413; students, 12,291; graduates from college, 432; graduates from theological seminaries, 338; graduates from industrial schools, 4,392; volumes in libraries, 4,739; grounds and buildings valued at \$1,089,648; endowment, \$416,478.77; income reported from endowment, \$162,000; income from other sources, \$2,964; furniture and fixtures, \$74,393; salaries, \$119,407.24.

Teach the Youth to Toil.

Dr. Baccote said that in every part of the country the negro was making rapid progress, and the Baptists were striving to see to it that the head, heart and hands of the negro were being trained.

"We want the heart trained to serve God, for we want our young people carry out that divine injunction, 'Seek ye first, the Kingdom of God, and His righteousness, and all things will be added unto you.' Then we would educate the head to think, for if there is anything in the world my people need to not it is to think, and then above all do not despise work. Teach our young men and women to work, for the world is full of the proud of my race, and I am proud of my church. We intend to take this world for the Baptist Church and Christ."

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Bayne D. Walker of Indianapolis, Ind., founder of the Young Colored Women's Protective Association, was introduced, and made a short address.

"We have reached the place where we must look after our young women," she said. "I hope that we will have the support of the ministers. The black men must protect and encourage their women, and if they fail to do this, the future of our race is dark. We must have in every city and town in this country where our women are going in search of work, where they may find good accommodation. The white hotels do not want them, the homes for white girls will not take them, and the colored hotels that take them are not fit for them; not something must be done to save them. Therefore, the girl, a stranger to the world, becomes an easy victim to evil influences."

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Mr. Vernon's Address.

W. T. Vernon, register of the treasury, was introduced and made a brief address.

Among other things Mr. Vernon said: "I am sure it gives me great pleasure to lay before the representatives of my race to visit this most representative body of men. I have been impressed with the solidity of your leaders, the conservatism of your president, and the personnel of the active forces of this great body—the serious-minded men of this great gathering who feel the weight of the problems before us, who see the duties which lie nearest us and are working with heart and soul toward the amelioration of the untoward conditions now the portion of our race."

"I am convinced that by the adoption of right principles we are to find a better day for the American negro. All the elements of our national life are moving toward an improved condition. It is inconceivable that in this era of progress right should not triumph and justice should not finally be done to all people."

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"When men understand that their duties include the granting of rights to their fellow-men and that the golden rule in affairs of state, church and home is the only rule which can be subjected to the test of Divine scrutiny, then shall we see an era of greatness in harmony with the Divine purpose."

Must Agree on Essentials.

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His gospel, working for and with a struggling race, we can but be united and must work together. As one holding official position, I desire you to feel me with you at all times and consider me as everybody's register and working with all men who desire the uplift of the race, regardless of denomination or creed."

"Let us be hopeful and the years that unfold will see the accomplishment of our aims and the fruition of the hopes of ten million struggling people."

Address on Missions.

Rev. A. S. Jackson, D. D., of Dallas, Tex., delivered an address on missions. He said:

"We are at times brought into view of God's great truths at such angles as are calculated to fill us with gloom and discouragements. Thus weakened in our faith, the Almighty God, through His people, is trying conditions are created by the eternal one to help us see the need of a Christianized zeal, rather than a mere religious activity. The victory is due to at least three things—the victory of the cause in the early dawn of Christianity, the gospel of Jesus Christ as an efficient weapon for its progress and the approaching crisis of the conflict of the ages will insure a finally glorious triumph for Christ and humanity."

"The attempted slaughter of infancy is a means to awaken a people to see the preciousness of life and thus work for the redemption of those powers which ever work against it."

Not Always Index to Defeat.

"The death of an individual cannot be always regarded as an index of defeat, for in its martyrdom may be the live coal to rekindle the few sparks which lie in the smoldering embers, and thus cause a mighty blaze to growth and development. We must remember that through all centuries the cross of Christ has been the symbol of advancing times. Paul lifted it up for his banner and prayed, 'God forbid that I should glory in my cross of Christ.' Constantine said that he saw it in the heavens, for by it he would conquer. It will be the laborer of my people to the end of time as they march onward to the final triumph on the fields of our armageddon. The gospel is the weapon of the kingdom, and must be re-invested into human life, the vehicle through which the world is to be leveled. No way must we as a people minimize the gospel, nor in any way discard its teachings. The church must serve if it would live. In serving it enlarges human life and follows teachings of holy writ closely. The last soul, be he white or black, must have Jesus identified with him; must have his life regulated by the teachings of the eternal word of God; must understand, self-denial, the true idea of sympathy and the loftiness of life in general. Such make a people, God grant that we, when we pray, pray kingdom come, and might be the prayer, not only our breath but our substance and our consecrated soul."

Rev. W. R. Toliver, D.D., of Greensboro, N. C., delivered a short address. He is one of the young men of the Baptist church who is working for the betterment of his people. "What we need in this world," he said, "depends upon what we put into life ourselves. The negro must lift up himself. He must do more work and less talk. Talk is easy, but work is hard and never will."

Work of the Pastor.

Rev. G. W. Goodgame, in discussing the work of the B. Y. P. U. board, said: "The work of the pastor among his people should be magnified. He should assist in the work of the young people, and do all in his power to have them take up Christian work and eschew the lower things of life. The Baptist believe in the Bible, they believe that the Bible and Christianity cannot be separated. Christianity demands that we deal justly in our transactions, not striving to get the better of a deal with our neighbor today, promising God tomorrow, giving false weight to measure in our business transactions and dealing in a thousand ways that are often termed sharp practices."

A foreign mission mass meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at Convention Hall. This will be a farewell meeting to Revs. H. D. Prowd, who will leave in a few weeks for South America, and D. E. Murf, who will sail for South Africa, their respective fields of labor.

Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Josephine Stragham of South America; a native African boy, Rev. C. C. Bates, Congo, Africa; Dr. J. E. Sheppard, who has just returned from a trip around the world. Prof. H. B. Britt will sing. Mr. L. G. Jordan, D. D., corresponding secretary, will preside.

Dr. Baccote said that in every part of the country the negro was making rapid progress, and the Baptists were striving to see to it that the head, heart and hands of the negro were being trained.

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world. "They must not be ashamed to go in the kitchen, washtub, but it is necessary in this age that they know how."

"Country girls are turned out too soon, and this turning out is simply a license to go when they please, and with whom they please. They are not kept in school long enough. Perhaps the schools are poor, but it is better for the girl to be in school learning the same lessons every day than to be hired out for \$2 a month, surrounded by influences that such positions are likely to bring about her. Then the country girl has hungering thirst for fiery. Her city cousin visits her occasionally and sows the seed of restlessness, until the girl makes her way to some city, unprepared for the new life and is lost in the great whirl."

Training of Girls.

"We must turn our attention to the proper training of our girls in the country as well as in the city. Twenty years ago the very best girls we had were the pure, simple country girls. They were modest, industrious, honest; but some very peculiar changes have been going on these late years and the country girl, from a moral standpoint, is not any better than the city girl. We have studied the situation first hand, and there are women who are engaged in teaching in the rural districts, and testify to the fact that there are some very serious changes taking place in the lives of the people of our rural districts."

"We might as well face the problem and see what we can do to save the country girl. There are so many two-room and three-room houses in the country, and live. Children of all ages are huddled together and forced to sleep in the same room, and often in the same bed, and hundreds of hundreds of half-grown girls sleep in the room occupied by their parents. There is comparatively little privacy, and a schooling that could not beget the strongest moral life is the outgrowth."

TEACHER SUES FOR DIVORCE

PRINCIPAL THOMPSON CHARGES

WIFE WITH DESERTION.

Suit, Instituted in Virginia, Follows

One Started by Mrs. Thompson

in Washington.

Charles N. Thompson, a member of the mercantile firm of Laycock & Thompson, at Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va., has instituted in the circuit court for Loudoun county, at Leesburg, a suit for divorce from his wife, Jessie E. Thompson, on the ground of desertion. The complainant is the principal of the Jefferson High School of this city, a position he has held for a number of years. His wife was Miss Jessie Elliot of Washington, daughter of the late Dr. William Elliot, a prominent druggist of this city.

Mr. Thompson was sued for alimony in the Washington court by his wife, Mrs. Jessie E. Thompson, July 29 last. Mrs. Thompson charged violent and abusive treatment, declaring that her husband on repeated occasions caught her by the throat and choked her. On one occasion, she says, he broke open the door of the room in which she had taken refuge from an assault and dragged her violently down the stairway of their home. She alleges he cursed her, whipped her and struck her in the breast with his fist.

Wife Leaves Home.

She left him, she says, August 4, 1906, and remained away until October 8 last, when, on his promise to treat her better, she returned to him and stayed until June 13, 1907, when she was compelled, she avers, to leave her home again.

The record shows no answer filed by Mr. Thompson, it appearing that he was not been served with notice of the suit by the marshal. Attorney A. E. Leckie admitted today that he represented Mr. Thompson, but would make no statement concerning the filing of the Virginia suit. He said the time to make answer to the local suit had not expired. Mrs. Thompson is represented in the Washington suit by Attorney W. M. Lewin.

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NEW STATION OPENING

Union Depot in Use by Next

Month.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1, THE DAY

B. and O. Will Run Its Trains There

on That Date.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES LATER

Probably Within Week or Two.

Boardwalks to Be Laid—Trolley

Service Not Ready.

The handsome new union station which has been under course of construction for more than four years will be thrown open to the public Tuesday morning, October 1 next. Official word to this effect was received by the Commissioners yesterday afternoon in the form of a letter from D. D. Carothers, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Mr. Carothers said that in view of this early opening, the railroad officials are anxious for the Commissioners to do all in their power to clean up the grounds surrounding and the walks and streets leading from the station to the car lines. The letter was referred to C. B. Hunt, engineer of highways, with instructions to carry out the request as far as is practicable. Early this morning Mr. Hunt had a gang of laborers at work around the approaches to the station.

Ready to Move In.

Mr. Carothers also said that the Baltimore and Ohio railway will occupy its portion of the station on the date mentioned, and the other railways entering Washington will soon follow suit. General Agent Crawford of the Pennsylvania road notified the Commissioners several months ago that his company would abandon the 6th street station about October 1, which would mean that all of the railroads running into that station would move over to the union station.

These roads include, besides the Pennsylvania, the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Sea-Board Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Fredericksburg and Potomac.

Officials at the 6th street station, when asked this morning when they would abandon that station, said about the first or second week in October.

Among some of the work the District highway department has been called upon to execute between now and the time the union station is used by the traveling public, will be the laying of temporary boardwalks and macadamized roads from the station entrance to adjacent streets.

Because of the filling in of several of the streets running to the station entrance, the District cannot carry out the plans of paving and otherwise improving them because the "filled ground" has not settled, and will take several months before the ground is through settling. As it is now, it would be almost impossible, without boardwalks, to walk from the car lines to the station entrance in rainy weather, because of the mud and pools of water. Most of the work to be done is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the District property in front of the big station on Massachusetts avenue side. According to Engineer Hunt, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad portion of the terminal and grounds for some time, and their work will be completed in another week. Mr. Hunt said today that he feels sure of the work by the date set for the opening.

The trolley facilities will not be of the best for several months after the opening of this station. This defect in the plans will not be corrected until Congress convenes and grants the necessary franchises to build their lines into the grounds of the new station.

When the station opens in October it will be necessary for the patrons of the station to use either the Capital Traction or the Washington Railway and Electric company, both of which run along C street, within two blocks of the station. The nearest street car station will be at Delaware avenue and C street.

The sworn statement below shows that the circulation of THE STAR is claimed to be. The circulation of THE STAR for the week, including and combining its evening and Sunday morning issues, is the largest, the best and the only sworn detailed circulation of each day, covering all issues, in the District of Columbia.

In both its evening and Sunday morning issues it has a larger circulation than any other Washington paper whatever in its homes, depending upon THE STAR alone for news and advertising.

THE STAR, daily and Sunday, thoroughly covers the local advertising field, reaching all classes of Washington purchasers, rich and poor alike, in their homes, on every day in the week, at an hour when they have the time and inclination to read a newspaper.

SATURDAY, September 7, 1907... 34,000
SUNDAY, September 8, 1907... 32,852
MONDAY, September 9, 1907... 33,224
TUESDAY, September 10, 1907... 32,415
WEDNESDAY, September 11, 1907... 32,420
THURSDAY, September 12, 1907... 32,329
FRIDAY, September 13, 1907... 31,214

Total for the week... 227,462
Average... 32,494

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING and SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended September 13, 1907—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLIMING NEWBOLD,
Assistant Business Manager,
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1907.

W. SPENCER ARMSTRONG,
(Seal) Notary Public.

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PAY FRANCE TO QUIT

Mulai Halid Wants French Out

of Morocco.

TWO PHANTOM ARMIES MOVE

Reported Circulating Somewhere in

the Interior.

AS TO THE NATIVE POLICE FORCE

Gen. Drude Would Stir Up the Ani-

mals and Make More War in Order

to Hurry Up Peace.

PARIS, September 14.—The movements and intentions of the rival sultans, Abdel Azziz and Mulai El Hafid, are shrouded in mystery. Latest advices from the interior of Morocco are to the effect that Mulai El Hafid, with an army of about 8,000 men, recently left Morocco city for Rabat, on the coast, and that his uncle at the head of the second army will soon follow him. Mulai El Hafid, it is added, has announced that he will pay the cost of the French expedition to Morocco on condition that France evacuate the country.

No announcement has yet been made regarding the time when the Franco-Spanish police will be established at the Moroccan ports, but it is understood that with the assistance of the guns of the French cruiser Gloire, destroy a camp of hostile Moors situated near Fez.

PARIS, September 14.—M. Thomson, minister of marine, yesterday received a cable message from Vice Admiral Philibert, announcing that the Chaoula and some of the other floating tribesmen near Casa Blanca had reopened negotiations for peace. Gen. Drude, the French commander, gave the tribesmen until this afternoon to visit him and accept conditions which he specifies.

The latest advices received from Gen. Drude, the French commander at Casa Blanca, said that if the delegates from the tribes suing for peace did not appear at noon today he intended to immediately assume the offensive against them, with the assistance of the guns of the French cruiser Gloire, destroy a camp of hostile Moors situated near Fez.

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